Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.———Editor and Pu[blisher]

VOLUME I, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 28, 1841. { NUMBER 42.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for December, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
21 Tuesday,	13 7	4 47				
22 Wednesday,	13 7	4 47				
23 Thursday,	13 7	4 47	Last Quarter,	5	7	0 M.
24 Friday,	13 7	4 47	New Moon	12	4	19 E.
25 Saturday,	13 7	4 47	First Quarter,	20	9	33 E.
26 Sunday,	13 7	4 47	Full Moon,	28	1	19 M.
27 Monday.	13 7	4 47				

NOTICE TO
Common School Committees.

THE Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Mecklenburg County, hereby notify the School Committees in the several Districts, that a meeting of the Board will be held at Charlotte, on Tuesday of the ensuing January Court,—at which time the said Committees are required to make a Report of the number of Children in their respective Districts. In those Districts where no election has been held for Committee-men, the vacancy will be filled by the Board at the meeting as above appointed. Returns should be addressed to the "Chairman of the Board of Common School Commissioners," and may be left, previous to the Court, either with the undersigned, or with Charles T. Alexander, Esq., Clerk of the County Court, in Charlotte. WM. WILSON, Chairman.

December 7, 1841. 39 tc

☞ Charlotte Journal, copy.

YORKVILLE
Female Seminary,
(Yorkville, S. C.)

THE Trustees of the YORKVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY, having engaged the services of Instructors in whom they place entire confidence, their School will be opened *on Monday, the 22nd instant.*

The Trustees think they have just cause to recommend this institution as an eligible place for the education of children. The Village is noted for its healthfulness, and for the high moral and religious tone that pervades the community. The course of studies to be pursued is as extensive as is taught in any similar institution. The discipline will be firm, yet tempered with kindness; and the aim of the Instructors to make thorough and accomplished scholars, and to instil into the minds of the pupils, moral and religious principle.

TERMS OF TUITION, Per Session:

In Spelling, Reading, and Writing,	$ 8 00
The above, with English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic,	16 00
The same, with any of the following: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Botany, Natural History—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, the Evidences of Christianity, Algebra, Geometry and the higher Mathematics, and the Latin and Greek Languages,	20 00
French Language,	20 00
Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Piano,	2 00
Drawing and Painting,	8 00
Theorem and Mezzotinto, Wax Work, Shell Work, Ornamental Needle-Work, each,	6 00

INSTRUCTORS:

Rev. FERDINAND JACOBS, A. M., Principal.
Miss ELIZABETH J. TROTT, } *Assistants.*
Miss ROZANNA W. G. TROTT, }

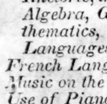
☞ *Entrance money, One Dollar per Session.*

☞ BOARDING, including Fuel, Lights, and Washing, can be obtained in respectable families at from $8 to $10 per month.

WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN S. MOORE,
A. S. HUTCHISON,
JOHN A. ALSTON,
W. P. THOMASSON,
I. D. WITHERSPOON,
THOMAS WARREN,
S. SADLER,
MINOR SADLER,
M. G. SIMRIL,
E. A. CRENSHAW,
F. H. SIMRIL,
H. F. ADICKES,
J. D. GOORE,
W. P. McFADDEN,
Trustees.

Yorkville, S. C., Nov. 18, 1841. 38...9w

Negroes to Hire.



ON THE 27TH INSTANT, at my residence, I will Hire to the highest bidder, for the term of twelve months

EIGHT OR TEN VERY LIKELY
NEGROES,
(Women, Men, and Boys,) belonging to Dorcas M. Lee, minor.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, will be Rented, for the ensuing year, a VALUABLE PLANTATION belonging to the said minor.

JOSEPH REID, Guardian.

Mecklenburg Co., Dec. 7, 1841. 39...3

MISCELLANY.

From the Natchez Free Trader.

SCENE IN AN EDITOR'S CHAMBER.

It was in the dusk of a melancholy evening. An editor sat—not in the spacious hall of his fathers—not in the luxurious *boudoir* of his mistress—nor in the minstrel's trellised bower—but alone, in his dusty apartment of ten feet by twelve! Before him was a crazy deal table, scantily covered with baize; a few old books and heaps of newspapers lay around; and his inkstand was not of porcelain, nor ebony, nor a grotesque bronze, but the socket end of a champagne bottle—the generous wine had never sparkled on *his* lips! *He* had quaffed none of its pearly inspiration. A long, narrow window, filled up with two rows of little smoked panes, stood hoisted before him, from which a faded chintz curtain flaunted lazily in the dying air, like the draggled shirt of some blowzy slattern! A thread bare carpet, four feet square, was on the floor—and the dun walls fairly gaped in their nakedness, save here and there, the eye rested on a rude pencilling—*not* the outlines of an artist, nor diagrams of a mathematical brain—but the memorandum kept with his *wash woman!* There is no *poetry* in such a schedule. Alas! the poor scribe! sadly as he needs a change, he often looks serious at the approach of his laundress; *sometimes*, indeed, he skulks until she disappears!

* * * * *

Night drew on apace, and the writer leaned his fevered brow upon his hand, lost in the gloom of "bitter fancies." In vain he summoned philosophy to his support; the apothegms of the lyceum and the academy, grew cold and comfortless; in vain he looked back to early enjoyments or forward to a career of distinction. Such reflections brought no bright images to his soul, but came trooping along, like *phantasmagoria*, vanishing one by one into deeper shadow.

* * * * *

His mail had been ransacked. There was nothing to rouse him up. The slogan cry of triumph rang in his ear; but it was the triumph of his adversaries. His political combinations had dwarfed away, and nine-tenths of his exchanges were filled with attacks upon his fame. *His fame;* his character; the sole property of the poor editor, writing for *bread!*—Other men, of every craft, toil for wealth and honor—the journalist alone strives, literally, for *food.* No comfortable homestead—no broad-spreading estate is in the dim perspective for *him* or *his!* That first sweet prayer which we learn to lisp on our mother's knee—"Give us *this* day our daily *bread,*" is truly *his* prayer, and is breathed every morning when rising from his sleep—that sleep, O how seldom visited by glimpses of sunshine and dreams of joy! Ah! if the world thought more of this, an editor would be seldom attacked. A broad mantle of charity would cover his sins. As things now run, how often is he the target of every man's malice; the foot-ball of ribald wit; the shallow pate's gibe; the rich man's contumely!

* * * * *

Darker came on the night, and the wind sighed fitfully around; the figure at the table grew more dim until it faded into mere outline, and looked like thee, O Poverty! gaunt and spectral. But the ray of a taper fell athwart the chamber, and a gentle foot step was on the stair. The dreamer looked up, and a vision of hope, and beauty, and consolation, stood beside him. There was a fathomless depth of love in the liquid eye that beamed so tenderly upon him. No smile of *joy* was on her lip, nor jewelled ornament sparkled on her brow; but there was Faith—*faith* that triumphs over the gloom of the grave, and like the moonbeams on the ruins of some ancient abbey, sheds a soothing light over the fountains of the wretched! He gazed upon the vision, and the warm blood came back into its forsaken channels. His eye grew bright and his spirit free. He could breast the surges of the world with his own stout arm, nor cry "Come help me, Cassius, or I sink."

* * * * *

Was this vision an *angle?* No! but a being of earth, yet scarcely less sainted—his first love and his last—the name which, next to that of *mother*, is dearest and holiest—the first which we sigh for in hours of youth; the last that lingers on our dying lips!

A STRAW RIDE.

In our younger days, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, we have been one of divers riding parties. We have enjoyed the delights of a sleigh ride, a ride bare-back, a crate-ride, a plank-ride, a coach-ride, a cider-mill ride, and sundry other varieties. More recently we have ridden in a cab, in a stage-coach, an omnibus, a rail-road car, and a—no, we have never had a ride in a balloon or on a rail. But there is, it seems, yet another kind of a ride, which we had never even heard of—a straw ride. It is found, we learn, in New Jersey, and is thus described by a correspondent of the Boston Post, who writes from our pleasant sister city, Newark.

Some quite respectable and very pretty young ladies invited me (knowing that I am a confirmed bachelor) to accompany them on a straw ride. I accepted the invitation, though what a straw ride might be I could not conjecture. At the appointed hour, next day, I called, and found standing before the door a pair of fine horses attached to a common farm wagon. The inside of the body, which was set upon the axletrees without the intervention of springs, was partly filled with nice clean straw; over this, buffalo skins were spread, and altogether the affair looked pretty comfortable. The young ladies had invited some of their friends, including a young gentleman of the city, so that we made a party of about a dozen.

All being ready, we poceeded to the scene of action. Here a nice manœuvre was necessary in order to pack us all in good shape. First, a lady on one side sat down on the bottom; then one opposite, the feet of each touching the sides of the wagon. In this way we got in our cargo; myself being placed about the middle, and the other masculine at the extremity of the wagon. Here was a pretty fix, to be sure! Such a mingling of limbs! I suggested the propriety of chalking to prevent mistakes; but the young ladies declared there was no necessity, as they each knew their own. The black driver perched himself upon the front of the vehicle, and off we started, the fair proprietress of our antidyspeptic machine giving him his direction. "Now, Cæsar, do you drive up the river [the Passaic] on the farther bank, until you come opposite Belleville; and mind you don't miss one stone on the road, and don't you stop, whatever is said to you, unless the bottom comes out. A display of ivory was Cæsar's significant response, and away we went Phaeton like, rattling through the streets and across the bridge, with our teeth dancing to a lively tune.

Once out of the city, and a strait road ahead, Cæsar plied his lash, and the nags flew like mad. The road is none of the smoothest, and the driver obeyed his directions to a letter. Imagine our appearance. Such a giggling of ladies—such galvanic like distortions of heads, and such a thumping of the wagon bottom! Oh! Oh! The recollection of it makes me sit uneasy in my chair. We were passing along the banks of the Passaic—a few vessels were lazily dropping down with the tide, their sails flapping against the masts—and I shall not easily forget the appearance the scene presented: it was precisely the same as though I was looking thro' a window glass full of wrinkles. On we went up hill and down, over stones and across gulleys. "Stop, Cæsar," said one pretty girl; "do stop, my hair is all coming down." Cæsar was deaf. Divers were the complaints of disarrangement of dress, but all to no purpose. My colleague in the department was somewhat of an exquisite, and had just furnished his head with one of Leary's hats. An extra jolt left this (the hat) right in the middle of a flock of geese, who were hissing their disapprobation of our appearance. Cæsar, you must stop now—my hat is gone. But we were descending the hill, the foot of which was our destination, and stopping would have been no easy matter even if Cæsar had been willing.

Once at the bottom, we pulled up to repair damages. Our hatless friend started up the hill with the speed of desperation. I helped the ladies out, and a queer looking set they were. One's curls were down, another's hair streaming down her back—jammed bonnets, and misplaced——s were the order of the day. We laughed heartily at one another's appearance and mishaps; and when our friend returned with his hat, which was not much the worse for the geese, we all replaced ourselves, and started back for the city at a very moderate pace. Arrived there safely, I thanked the ladies for my ride, and bade them good bye, fully persuaded, however agreeable a *straw ride* may be to some, there are fundamental objections to its being participated in by those whose bones are not well cushioned with flesh.

A FOX STORY.

Where is the man, at all fond of sports, who does not like a fox chase? At any rate, there is one gentleman in Baltimore who is decidedly fond of the amusement, though he has not always met with the success his energy merits. He has often been out, but has seldom bagged a fox. When he has a hunt on the carpet he usually avails himself of the kindness of a friend who has several hounds, and frequently, upon his return, has been *twitted* about his want of success.

A few days ago this gentleman started on his favorite amusement, borrowing the hounds of his friend, and he was successful in his hunt. He caught a fox, after digging in his den a considerable time. Much elated, he started for home, but on his way stopped at a public house, where he had a number of acquaintances. To these he related his adventure, and appeared to glory much at the idea of showing the fruit of his exertion when he returned the hounds. He had caught a fox, and he was determined to make the most of it. Just at this moment the idea of playing off a joke upon him entered the minds of his acquaintances, and, after considerable trouble, they got the bag, removed the fox, and replaced it with a large cat. Not being aware of the change, off he started, reached the city, and forthwith proceeded to the house of his friend. Here, with the usual salutation, he broke out with "Ha! ha! I've got him now—I'll show you that I can catch a fox;" and, with an air of triumph out he pops the——*cat!* Utterly confounded, he knew not what to say, while grimalkin quietly crept into a corner. "Well," says he, after recovering from his confusion, "I dug a good while for that thing—I must have taken the cat and left the fox behind." The company around enjoyed the affair much, but their merriment was heightened when, shortly after, they learned the true state of the case.—*Sun.*

A nut for the superstitious is given in the New Orleans Crescent, upon the sacred honor of one of the most respectable citizens of that city, in a story of which the following is the substance. On the morning of the twenty-third of September last, about two o'clock in the morning, Monsieur de C———, a merchant of Bourbon street, New Orleans, but at that time, in Paris, was awakened from an uneasy slumber by a rustling of the curtains about his coach. He felt a cold hand pressed upon his own, and fancied that he heard a voice which he recognised as his son's say, "Father! I am dying!" So decided an impression had this presentiment upon his mind, that he immediately got up and noted down the circumstance, and the precise time that it took place. Two weeks after this occurrence he was on his voyage to New Orleans, and a few days ago he arrived there. His first enquiry was—"Where, and how is my son?"

"He is dead and in his grave," was the answer.

As the poignancy of his grief had subsided, he detailed to a friend in whose arms his beloved son had died, an account of his strange presentiment, when to his great astonishment, his friend told him, that his son died on the twenty-third of September last, at two o'clock in the morning, and that the last words he uttered were "Father, I am dying!"

"I'm terribly troubled with the prickly heat this season," said a fat butcher in the market, the other day.

"And so am I," responded a full-shouldered vegetable woman.

"Well," said a wag, who was passing, "you are the largest specimen of a *prickley pair*, that I have seen since I left Mexico."

The anecdote of the two cats, which has been told of many learned men, originated with Dr. Barrett, Provost of Dublin University and one of Curran's contemporaries. His only pets were a cat and a kitten, its progeny. A friend seeing two holes in the botom of the door, asked him for what purpose he made them there. Barrett said it was for his cats to go in and out.

"Why," replied his friend, "would not one do for both?"

"You silly man, answered the doctor, "how could the big cat get into the little hole?"

"But," said his friend, "could not the little one go through the big hole?"

"Egad," said Barrett, "and so she could, but I never thought of that."

Pause before you follow example.—A mule laden with salt, and an ass laden with wool, went over a brook together. By chance the mule's pack became wetted, the salt melted, and his burden became lighter. After they had passed, the mule told his good fortune to the ass, who, thinking to speed as well, wetted his pack at the next water: but his load became the heavier, and he broke down under it. That which helps one man may hinder another.

"*None of your raillery,*" as the mail-coach said to the locomotive.—*Boston Post.*

The Declaration.—Here is one of the neatest turned epigrams in the language. Imagine, if you please, a sentimentalist most gracefully reclining on a sofa, with the last fashionable novel in her hand, and heart unfeeling as a pin-cushion, and before her, prostrate on his marrow bones, a perfumed youth of twenty, with eyes upturned in agony sublime, sobbing out in any thing but dispassion:

"My charmer! I would DIE for thee
If thou would'st only LIVE for me!"
"Ah! do," replies the dark-eyed elf,
"I NEVER WANT TO DIE MYTHELF!"

An Irish gentleman thus addressed an indolent servant who indulged himself in bed at a late hour in the morning: "*Fall to rising*, you spalpeen, *fall to rising!* Don't *stand* there *lying* in bed there all all day.

Deferred Articles.

From the Western Carolinian.

THE SWAMP LANDS.

In Hyde County in this State, and in others of the Eastern Counties, there are extensive tracts of waste lands covered with cypress, bamboo briar, a coarse heavy grass, and during the greater part of the year, with water. These lands are known by the name of "Swamp Lands." The soil is, we believe, mostly a deep rich alluvial or a formation from decomposed vegetable matter. Some acres of the highest places, have long since been cleared and cultivated, but no very large bodies. It requires immense labor, and a heavy expense to put these lands in a proper state for successful cultivation; in the first place, they have to be drained by large canals to relieve their surface of the water;—next, the timber, which is thick and heavy, has to be cleared off;—and after the water and timber are removed from the surface, then large ditches have to be cut through them at short distances, in every direction, otherwise they are too wet for cultivation.

We learned these facts, not long since, from an intelligent gentleman who resides in that part of the State;—from whom also, we understood that the expense of putting the Swamp Lands into a complete state of cultivation, including every cost, is from $50 to $100 per acre. When, however, they are once in a proper state, their production in *corn* and *wheat* is very heavy, but they are always too wet and cold for cotton.

The soil is so rich and deep that it is never exhausted or worn out, but will last for generations. These Lands belong, for the most part, to the State, as but little was taken up even when they were subject to entry at five cents per acre. They were, in fact, considered pretty generally, as of no value, in consequence of the expense and difficulty of fitting them for cultivation.

While the Swamp Lands were lying in this condition of utter neglect, the idea was suggested that the *State* ought to *drain them*, and in this way bring them into market. We believe every Legislature for a number of years, rejected the project, and refused to go into the scheme;—at last, during the Governorship of Mr. Dudley, a law was passed to undertake the work, and hundreds of hands have ever since been employed, at a very heavy expense to the State, in draining. Some of them being in this way prepared for market, a sale was advertised in November, and the lands have been offered, but it turns out, that not one acre of them could be sold. They could not be sold, on a credit of some time, even for what it cost to drain them. In another column may be found an article from the Washington "*Republican*," which gives information of the sale;—the article is very full on the subject, and we point the reader's attention to it. The Editor seems to think that the time will come when these lands *will sell*. Perhaps so, and we hope it may be the case, but we apprehend much that it will not be in his or our day. We sincerely wish it may be otherwise, but let us see the prospect:—He says:

"If the lands are sold, it must be to persons from elsewhere. We in this section of country already own more swamp lands than we want—the supply is greater than the demand. That no sales were made to individuals in this section, furnishes, therefore, no inference that we are indifferent to the fate of the enterprise, or distrustful of its ultimate profit to the State. With our hands already full of swamps, it would be folly to buy more. We repeat, and it is well that it should be known, that purchasers must be found abroad."

There is no prospect of selling the lands to the people in that section of the State, for the reason that they "already own more swamp land than they want." "With our hands already full of swamps," says the Editor—"it would be folly to buy more;"—"therefore," he continues, "if the lands are sold, it must be to persons from abroad.

This is sound reasoning, and we believe altogether correct. If then the lands are sold at all, purchasers must come from other places than the neighborhood—from the "old, thickly-settled States."—Now, in the name of common sense and reason, in which of the old States, or where can persons be found fools enough to come to Hyde County—buy lands in the swamp at 5 or 10 dollars per acre, and then expend $50 per acre more to fit them for cultivation, when they can go to the new States and get land equally or more productive, and easily cleared, at $1 25 to $5 or $6 per acre? The idea will not bear examination. If these lands cannot be sold to those who live near them, they will not, in this generation, be sold to persons from other States, or Europe. We think, therefore, it is time that this experiment of draining swamps should stop where it is, at least, until the sale of the lands already drained shall prove the wisdom of further expenditures. We cannot consider it otherwise than as a waste of public money to go any farther: thousands of the State's treasure is now being sunk in the experiment, and if it is ever returned back to the State, it will be, more than one generation hence. This is a subject that should attract the attention of the people, it should enter into the next elections, and let the men of the present day decide whether they are willing to tax themselves with heavy sums for the benefit of remote posterity.

From the National Intelligencer.

As the report of the Postmaster General, being the last series of documents accompanying the President's Message, may not find a place in our columns for some days, and as the Public is very desirous to see what the head of the Post Office Establishment has to say concerning Railroad transportation of the mails, (of which something has been rumored,) we have turned to that part of the practical business Report of that Officer for the purpose of placing at once before our readers so much of the Report as relates to that subject:

EXTRACT FROM THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT:

"An anxious desire to effect some permanent arrangement with the Rail-Road Companies for the transportation of the mail, upon a basis that shall be both just and uniform, considering the nature of the service performed by each, induced me to invite a meeting of the Presidents of the different companies, in the City of Washington, on the first of January next, and I am gratified at the prompt manner in which all who have been heard from have consented to attend, and a hope is cherished that some arrangement, satisfactory to all parties and beneficial to the public, may yet be effected.

"The improved mode of intercommunication by rail-road and steam, operating under chartered rights granted by the States, and over which it is not pretended that the General Government, much less the Post-Office Department, can exercise any control, imposes upon Congress, in my opinion, new duties and obligations, which can only be cancelled by the adoption of some measures whereby the Post-Office Department may, upon adequate considerations, secure by compact the transportation of the mail in the cars of rail-road companies, and at the same time give the Department the power to control the departure and arrival of the same.

"There is now paid to the different rail-road companies annually, over $400,000 for the service, without power in the Department to regulate the travel, arrival, and departure of the mail, and constant and frequent difficulties, both in entering into and the execution of contracts, are presented.

"It has occurred to me that the present was a most favorable period for the adoption of some measure by Congress, whereby to secure to the United States the right to transport the mail on these roads in all time to come, free of any annual charge upon the Post-Office Department, by the advancement of a sum in gross, which may be agreed upon, to each of these companies, or such of them as may be willing to contract. Many of the rail-road companies, and some of them constituting most important links in the great chain of intercommunication between Boston and Charleston, owing to the great derangement of the monetary concerns of the world, and the depression of all State and Company Stocks, find themselves laboring under embarrassments and difficulties which the aid of the General Government, applied in the way proposed, would effectually remove, and at the same time secure to the United States the advantage and the ample equivalent of transporting the mail upon these roads.

"The credit of the United States to an amount not greater than the sum necessary to produce, at five per cent. interest, the amount paid by the Post Office Department to these companies annually, would, I have no doubt, be sufficient to accomplish this desirable end. The prompt and favorable action of Congress upon this subject at the present time would effectually secure the Government against the danger of being called upon for occasional and large appropriations to meet the balances due by the Department.

"Do I ask the United States to do more for the Post Office Department than justice would seem to demand, when it is remembered that the whole expense of the official correspondence of the Government and the public, and private correspondence of those entitled by law to the franking privilege, is sustained and paid by a tax upon the correspondence of the community? If by this arrangement the Department is relieved from the heavy annual charge as now rated, (and it has neither the power to lessen it nor to prevent its increase,) it may be hoped that the object so much demanded by considerations of public justice (that of reducing the tax upon the friendly and business correspondence of individuals) will be attained, and, at the same time, the usefulness of the public mail greatly enlarged and extended to those portions of the Union hitherto measurably denied the necessary mail facilities.

"If the Government was required to pay postage upon official correspondence, and if the franking privilege was abolished or reduced to proper limits, the revenue of the Department would be increased to an amount sufficient of itself to pay the interest upon the debt to be incurred by the proposed arrangement, and liquidate the principal in less than thirty years.

"I respectfully submit to the President the propriety of communicating to Congress the views which I entertain and have here expressed upon this subject."

The Small Pox has made its appearance on Roanoke river, in the edges of Mecklenburg, Va., and Warren, N. C. About forty persons have been attacked since the commencement of the disease.—Prompt measures have been taken to prevent the further spread of the contagion, and the Oxford Mercury thinks there is no longer room for alarm even in the infected region.—*Lynchburg Repub.*

Twenty-Seventh Congress:

SECOND SESSION.

[Compiled from the Washington Globe.]

There is an evident reluctance in the Whig majority, which was so bold, active, and urgent at the last session, to move at all at the present. They do not declare themselves in private, much less in public. What a happy effect the public opinion, disclosed in the late election, has had!! We are charmed with the modesty—the moderation with which it has inspired the lately booted and spurred majority that rode over us rough shod. It is quite possible they will attempt nothing this session. We shall be quite happy if they will consent to the *status ante bellum*.

IN SENATE....December 14.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock. After the reading of the journal of yesterday, the *President protempore* annouced to the Senate the Standing Committees, as follows:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Rives, Preston, *Buchanan*, Tallmadge, and Choate.

On Finance.—Messrs. Evans, Mangum, *Woodbury*, Bayard, and Berrien.

On Commerce—Messrs. Huntington, Woodbridge, *King*, Barrow, and *Wright*.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Simmons, Miller, Archer, *Buchanan*, and Morehead.

On Agriculture—Messrs. *Linn*, Bates, *Smith* of Conn., Barrow, and *Sturgeon*.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Preston, Merrick, *Benton*, Archer and *Pearce*.

On the Militia—Messrs. Phelps, *Fulton*, Smith of Indiana, *Williams*, and *McRoberts*.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Mangum, Choate, Archer, *Williams*, and Bayard.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Smith of Ia., Prentiss, Tallmadge, *Walker*, and Huntington.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Henderson, *Linn*, *Tappan*, *Fulton*, and Dixon.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Morehead, White, *Sevier*, Phelps, and *Benton*.

On Claims—Messrs. Graham, *Wright*, *Woodbury*, Woodbridge, and Phelps.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Dixon, Clayton, *Smith* of Conn., *Allen*, and *Cuthbert*.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Berrien, Clayton, Kerr, *Walker*, and Prentiss.

On the Post-Office and Post-Roads—Messrs. Merrick, Simmons, *McRoberts*, *Mouton*, and Miller.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Porter, White, *Young*, *King*, and *Cuthbert*.

On Pensions—Messrs. Bates, *Pierce*, *Allen*, Graham, and *Sevier*.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Bayard, *King*, Kerr, *Young*, and Rives.

On Patents and the Patent Office—Messrs. Prentiss, Porter, Henderson, *Mouton*, and *Sturgeon*.

On the Public Buildings—Messrs. Kerr, *Fulton*, and Evans.

On the Library—Messrs. Preston, *Tappan*, and Choate.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. *McRoberts*, Miller, and *Sturgeon*.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Porter and *Williams*.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses—Messrs. White, *Tappan*, and Porter.

This day's session, which was short, was taken up by the presentation of sundry petitions, which were referred; and by the introduction of numerous bills, mostly of a private nature, which were read and referred to appropriate committees. After a few remarks by Mr. *Mangum*, explanatory of the resolution introduced by him, to create an *economical* committee on Printing, the Senate, on the motion of Mr. *Huntington*, proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions being the first business in order, were called for and presented by various members.

When Massachusetts was called, Mr. *Adams* presented a number of abolition petitions, which were refused under the 21st rule. Mr. A. then presented a petition from sundry citizens of Ohio, praying for the repeal of the 21st rule, and that Congress would pass no rule or order stigmatising abolition petitions, or making any distinction between them and other petitions, and moved that it be referred to a select committee, to consist of nine members.

Mr. *Meriwether* moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. *James* called for the yeas and nays on the motion, which were ordered; and, on taking the question, it was decided in the negative—yeas 87, nays 92.

The question recurring on Mr. *Adams'* motion, and Mr. A. having called for the yeas and nays on it,

Mr. *Rhett* observed that as a number of the seats were vacant, he would move a call of the House so as to have a full vote on this important question. This motion was agreed to, and the roll was called, resulting in 183 members answering to their names.

The absentees were then called, when ten more members answered.

Mr. *Meriwether* then rose to a point of order, objecting to the reference under the 55th rule, which prescribes that any petition or resolution which gives rise to debate, shall lie over for one day.

Mr. *Wise* made a few observations sustaining the point raised by Mr. *Meriwether*.

The *Speaker* decided that the petition must lie over. Mr. *Adams* thereupon observed that the *Speaker* and the House would soon find that if they would allow these petitions to be referred, they would save a great deal of time and a great deal of trouble.

Mr. *Adams* presented a number of other petitions on the subject of abolition, some of which were refused under the rule, while several others, containing other subjects besides abolition, were laid over on the motion to refer them to a select committee, and on notice given of an intention to debate the question of reference. Among these petitions were several praying for the rocognition of the independence of Hayti, and remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union. Texas, Mr. A. said, had very properly been repudiated by this Government, rejected, so that there was no danger from that quarter, but as these petitioners seemed to think differently, he would move the reference of the petitions.

Mr. *Lewis* offered a resolution granting the use of the Hall to the Agricultural Convention to-morrow evening at 4 o'clock; which was unanimously agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE....December 15.

Mr. *Calhoun* and Mr. *Preston* of South Carolina appeared in their seats.

After the presentation and reference of petitions, many bills, public and private, were introduced on leave, read by special order the second time; and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. *Wright* gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the charter of the city of Washington.

The resolution of Mr. *Mangum*, creating a supervisory standing committee on printing, came up in its order. It proposed that all questions on printing of documents, reports, or other matter transmitted by either of the Executive Departments, and all memorials, petitions, accompaning documents, together with all other matter, the printing of which shall be moved, excepting bills originating in Congress, resolutions offered by any Senator, and motions to print, by order of the standing committees of the Senate, of reports, documents, or other matters pretaining to the subjects referred to such committees by the Senate, shall be referred to this committee for supervision; and to report back again to the Senate such as they deem proper to have printed, without delay. At the suggestion of Mr. *King* of Alabama, the resolution was so modified as to exempt from its operation the printing of resolutions and memorials from the sovereign States; respect to which demanded that papers emanating from their Legislatures, should be printed without the supervision of any committee of that body. The resolution thus modified, passed. It may have the tendency to economise in some small degree the expenses for printing in that body.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Fillmore*, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations in part for the Civil Department for the year 1841. Mr. *F.* said that as the appropriations in the bill were intended to provide for the pay and mileage of the members, there being no funds in either House for that purpose, he hoped there would be no objection to the motion he then made to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering it. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. *Pope* of Kentucky in the Chair, and took up the bill, and no amendment having been offered, the committee rose and reported it to the House; whereupon, on motion, of Mr. *F.* and, by general oonsent, the bill was read the second and third time and passed.

Petitions were then called, and presented from the several States, beginning with New York, and going through the list. Among them were a number of abolition petitions, which were refused under the 21st rule.

When the State of Virginia was called,

Mr. *Hopkins* said, whilst upon the floor, he would, in obedience to what he believed to be the very general desire of his constituents, give notice of his intention to ask leave to-morrow to introduce a bill to repeal "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved Aug. 19th, 1841.

Mr. *Coles* addressed the House as follows:

"I hold in my hand the proceedings of a respectable meeting of my constituents, which I am requested to present to this House. They disapprove of the Extra Session of Congress and most of its measures. They particularly complain of the suppression of debate; the disposition to relieve certain classes at the expense of others; the tendency to increased taxes and a permanent National debt; and the repeal of the law regulating the collection, transfer and disbusement of the revenue; which law, under the name of the Sub-Treasury, and with the attributes falsely ascribed to it, they say, may have been disapproved by the people, but they emphatically deny that its leading features have ever been decided against. They condemn in strong terms the Distribution and the Bankrupt laws, which they desire to be repealed. They also protest against the establishment of a National Bank, as repudiated by the framers of the Constitution, as unnecessary for the proper administration of the Government, and as dangerous to the interests and liberties of the people. And they further represent that the evils suffered from the state of the currency and exchanges have resulted from an unsound banking system, by which the specie standard of value has been departed from, and that it is the duty of Congress to preserve that standard, which all experience proves is the best and only proper regulator of the currency and the exchanges. These views are, in my opinion, entitled to the serious consideration of the House, and I move that the paper I send to the Clerk be laid on the table and be printed."

Objection being made, the question was taken on printing, and it was lost. The proceedings were laid on the table.

When the State of Mississippi was called—

Mr. *Thompson* gave notice of his intention, at the earliest opportunity, to introduce a bill to repeal the first seven sections of the Distribution act.

Mr. *Cushing*, from the Select Committee on Finance, offered a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House the plan of finance referred to and recommended in the President's message at the opening of the present session; which resolution was adopted unnanimously.

IN SENATE....December 16.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the bill making appropriations in part for the civil department of the Goverment for 1842, was received from the House of Representatives.

On the motion of Mr. *Evans*, the bill was forthwith read the second time by its title. Though it was usual to refer such bills to the Committee on Finance, before final action, he hoped that course would not be taken now, and urged the importance of its immediate passage.

Mr. *King* opposed the motion to have final action upon the bill without its usual reference to the proper committee. He denounced the practice of making partial appropriations for the payment of members of Congress alone as unjust in the extreme, whilst the whole civil list, who stood on the same footing that they did, and many of whom were much more in need of the funds than they, were compelled to serve the Government for months without a cent of pay. Many of the clerks in the Departments, whose sole dependence was on their salary, have been compelled, by this partial system of legislation, to wait for their pay for months after it was due, or suffer themselves to be shaved by the brokers, at a ruinous rate. This neglect to embrace in the bill all others on the civil list was improper and unjust. He urged on the chairman of the Finance Committee the propriety of referring the bill to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to place all who were dependent on the Government on the same footing with the members of Congress.

Mr. *Evans* urged as an objection to this course, that no estimates were in from the Departments to show the amount necessary to be appropriated for that purpose. It would be out of the power of the committee to embrace all the officers of Government. There was no data to go upon—the estimates being always sent to the House.

Mr. *King* replied that the estimates ought to be in. It was the first duty of the Departments, so as to enable them to make proper appropriations.—This bill, in all probability, did not appropriate sufficient to defray the whole expenses of this session. There was no data upon which to make the appropriation. It was only partial, or in part payment of the expenses, therefore, the Committee on Finance could, with equal propriety, insert an appropriation in part payment of all who are dependent on the Government. If appropriations can be made without estimates to pay the whole civil list. Mr. *K.* persisting in his objection, the bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. *Preston* introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary for his plan in detail of a Fiscal Agent of the Government, referred to in President TYLER's message. The Senate will, in all probability, create a select committee on the plan to be reported under this resolution.

Mr. *Lynn* introduced, on leave, a bill to authorize the adoption of measures for the settlement and occupation of the Oregon Territory, and extending the laws of the United States over the same; which was read twice, and referred to a select committee of five, to be appointed by the *Chair*. He also gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal the bill distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the States, and to apply the same to the defences of the country.

In the course of the day's session, numerous petitions were presented, and many bills were introduced on leave, and referred to appropriate committees.

The Senate adjourned over till Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Thompson* of Indiana gave notice that he would to-morrow introduce a bill making appropriations for the continuation of the Cumberland Road through Indiana and other Western States.

Mr. *Fillmore* submitted a series of resolutions for the reference of the President's message, viz: That so much thereof as relates to our relations with Great Britain, and with other foriegn nations, be referred to the Committee on foreign Affairs; that so much thereof as relates to the suppression of the African slave trade, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; that so much thereof as relates to the sixth census, and to the apportionment of representatives, be referred to the select committee on that subject; that so much therof as relates to the finances of the Government, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means; that so much thereof as relates to the tariff be referred to the Committee on Maufactures; that so much thereof as relates to the plan of finance the President recommended in the message, be referred to the select committee raised on that subject; that so much thereof as relates to the navy, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs; that so much thereof as relates to the Post Office establishment, be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post roads; that so much thereof as relates to the Smithsonian legacy be referred to the Select Committee appointed on that subject; and so much therof as relates to the District of Columbia be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. *Atherton* asked for the reading of the resolutions, which having been done,

Mr. *A.* remarked that he had supposed that if a tariff was to be laid for the purpose of revenue alone, and not for the protection of manufactures, the proper reference of that subject would be to the Committee of Ways and Means. Heretofore, whenever the question came up with regard to the disposition of this portion of the President's message, those who were willing to vote for a tariff for protection, and to lay duties for the express purpose of encouraging domestic manufactures, and not for revenue alone, had generally been in favor of referring it to the Committee on Manufactures; while, on the other hand, those who supposed that a tariff should be laid only for revenue, had voted for referring to the Financial Committee. In order to test the question, he would move to strike out Committee on Manufactures, and insert Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. *Everett* suggested that the motion was not then in order, but must be made when that particular resolution came up.

Mr. *Rhett* asked if it was in order to call for a division of the question so as to take it on each resolution separately. This having been acceded to, the first, second, third, and fourth resolutions relating to our relations with Great Britain and other foreign nations, the suppression of the African slave trade, the sixth census and apportionment of Representatives, and the finances of the country, were severally referred as moved by Mr. *Fillmore*.

Some conversation here ensued between Messrs. *Cushing*, *Fillmore*, *King*, *Everett*, and *Wise*, on the subject of the jurisdiction of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the Select Committee on Finance; when

The question coming up on the reference of the subject of the tariff to the Committee on Manufactures,

Mr. *Atherton* renewed his motion to strike out the Committee on Manufactures, and insert that of Ways and Means—upon which an animated debate ensued, in which the motion was supported by Messrs. *Atherton*, *Wise*, *Foster*, *Rhett*, *Meriwether*, *Smith* of Virginia, and *Proffit*, and was opposed by Messrs. *Fillmore*, *Everett*, *Tillinghast*, *Briggs*, and *Wm. W. Irwin*; when Mr. *Irwin* concluded, Mr. *Jones* of Virginia obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr. *Hopkins*, who moved an adjournment.

The House then adjourned.

Friday, December 17.

The *Senate* did not sit to-day. The time of the *House* was principally taken up in debating the motion of Mr. *Atherton* to refer that portion of the President's Message relating to the Tariff to the Committee of Ways and Means, instead of to the Committee on manufactures, as proposed by Mr. *Fillmore*.

Mr. *Jones* of Virginia spoke at length in favor of the reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, and in opposition to a *protective Tariff*. He was replied to by Messrs. *Hunt*, *Randolph*, *Mason* of Ohio, *Slade*, *Stanly*, and *J. R. Ingersoll*. Before Mr. *Slade* concluded, the House adjourned to Monday.

IN SENATE....December 20.

The Chair announced the Standing Committee on Printing, got up by Mr. *Mangum*, who was placed at the head of it. Mr. *M.* begged to be excused from serving on the Committee, but the Senate thought as he had the honor of getting it up, he should not shrink from its labors, and would not excuse him. Several petitions were presented by Mr. *Buchanan* and Mr. *Wright*, praying Congress to include Banks in the provisions of the Bankrupt Law, and also for the repeal of that Law. The Finance Committee reported without amendment the Bill from the House, making appropriation to defray in part the expenses of this session of Congress, (including the pay, milage, &c., of members.) which after some discussion, was adopted, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Snyder* introduced a Resolution for the appointment of a *retrenchment* Committee on printing, similar to that appointed in the Senate; but the proposition was voted down. So, the Editor of the *Madisonian*, the printer to the Senate, is to be punished, but Gales & Seaton, the printers to the House, are to go free. This is Federal Whig justice and reform. Mr. *Slade* then rose and finished his speech in favor of the Tariff, and the reference of that subject to the Committee on Manufactures. He was followed by Mr. *Sollers* on the same side. Before Mr. *Sollers* concluded his remarks, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE....December 21.

Mr. *Linn* introduced a Bill to repeal the Distribution Law passed at the Extra Session, and to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands to building up the defences of the country. A considerable debate arose, as to the proper Committee to which the bill should be referred—in the course of which Mr. *Preston* said, "For one, he could not say that he had not changed his mind as to the propriety of the passage of the Distribution Bill last session. The policy he believed unwise;—he was prepared to retrace his steps if the interests of the country demanded it." Mr. *Calhoun's* motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee was lost—yeas 17, nays 24—as was also Mr. *King's* to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs, yeas 17, nays 25. The Bill was then made the special order for a subsequent day, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The debate on the reference of that portion of the President's Message relating to the Tariff, was resumed. Mr. *Sollers* finished his remarks in favor of a protective Tariff and the reference to the Committee on Manufactures, and was followed on the same side by Mr. *Linn* of N. Y. Mr. *Rayner* of this State, and Mr. *Butler* of S. C., followed in reply, when Mr. *Marshall* obtained the floor and moved that the House adjourn. Before adjourning, however, the Speaker laid before the House a Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing his plan of a "Fiscal Agent." The Report was referred to the Select Committee on Finance and the House adjourned.

IN SENATE....December 22.

An interesting debate sprung up on the presentation by Mr. *Barrow* of a memorial in relation to the liberation of American slaves by the British authorities of Nassau, on the Island of New Providence. The subject was ably discussed by Messrs. *Calhoun*, *Barrow*, *Preston*, *Rives*, *King*, and others, and the memorial referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Marshall* resumed the debate on the Tariff, in a strong *protective Tariff* speech, and was replied to by Mr. *Rhett*, at the conclusion of whose remarks, the House adjourned.

From the Columbia South Carolinian of Dec. 16

CLAY'S BRIBE REJECTED!

Glory to the Palmetto State, and her faithful Representatives!

The House, on Monday last, nobly and triumphantly sustained the action of the Senate, against receiving any portion of the proceeds of the Distribution Act; but substituted for the Bill of the Senate, the following Resolutions (offered by Major *Edmund Bellinger*, jr., of Barnwell,) *to the same effect as the Bill*, but more comprehensive in their details—the Bill merely declaring, after the Preamble, "that no person shall be appointed to receive any part of the said subsidy, for this State."

"1. *Resolved*, That Congress has no constitutional authority to dispose of all or any of the revenue or property of the Federal Government, for any other than National purposes, for which they alone were vested in that Government.

"2. *Resolved*, That the late Act of Congress, "to appropriate the proceeds of the Public Lands, and to grant Pre-emption rights," is a violation of the trust created by the cession of the Public Domain.

"3. *Resolved*, That this Legislature will not appoint, and that the Governor he requested and enjoined not to appoint, any Agent to receive such portion of the proceeds of the Public Lands as may be appropriated to this State, under the late Act of Congress.

"4. *Resolved*, That the Governor be requsted to transmit copies of this Report, and these Resolutions, to the President of the United States, and the Governors of the several States, requesting them to lay the same before their several Legislatures, and solicit their co-operation, in annulling and repealing the late Act of Congress above mentioned; also, to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, urging them to use their best efforts to procure the repeal of said law, and to prevent the abstraction of any portion of the National Revenue, under color of its provisions."

On the first Resolution, the Yeas and Nays were called for, and given *unanimously* in its favor: Yeas, 108—Nays *none*.

The second was adopted *unanimously*, without a call of the Yeas and Nays.

On the third, the Yeas and Nays were called for, and given, 96 in favor, and 16 only against it.

The fourth was adopted *unanimously*, without a call of the Yeas and Nays; and the Resolutions were sent to the Senate.

Who will not be proud, after this, to be a *South-Carolinian?*

THE DISTRIBUTION "BRIBERY BILL."

We have lately met with a passage in Grecian History which impressed us so forcibly as being strikingly analogous to the case of the Land revenue, and the Distribution bill, that we consider no apology necessary for laying it before our readers as a remarkable illustration, showing that the events of to-day are "but the same rehearsal of the past," and that the political manuvering of designing men of the present age, to corrupt the people and undermine the principles of true Democracy, for their selfish ends, are such as have been practised before, and with better success than we have any apprehensions will attend the attempt now. Here is the passage to which we refer:

"When the Athenians, at the end of the war with Ægina, had concluded a thirty year's peace with the Lacedæmonians, they resolved to put into their Treasury, by way of reserve, 1,000 talents every year;—at the same time prohibiting any person, upon pain of death, to mention the employing any part of it, except for repulsing an enemy who should invade Attica. This was first observed with the warmth and favor which men have for all new institutions. Afterwards, Pericles, in order to make his court to the people, proposed to distribute among them in times of peace, the 1,000 talents and to apply it in giving to each citizen two oboli at the public shows, upon condition, however, that they might resume this fund in time of war. The proposal was approved and the restriction also. But as all concessions of this kind degenerate one time or other into license, the Athenians were so highly pleased with this distribution (called by Demades *birdlime by which the Athenans would be catched*) that they would not suffer it to be retrenched on any account. The abuse was carried to such a height, that Eubulns, one of the heads of the faction which opposed Demosthenes, caused a decree to be passed, prohibiting any person, upon pain of death, from so much as proposing to restore, for the service of the war, those funds which Pericles had transferred to the games and public shows. Apollodorus was even punished for declaring himself of a contrary opinion and for insisting upon it."

Let us trace the analogy in this to the history of our Land revenue from the date of its grant by the States to the General Government up to the present time:

"The Athenians, says the history, at the end of the war with Ægina, resolved to put into the Treasury, by way of reserve, 1,000 talents every year;—at the same time prohibiting any preson, upon pain of death, to mention the employing any part of it, except for repulsing an enemy who should invade Attica."

The States of this confederacy, at the colse of the last war, ceded to the General Government, the Public lands, their common property, to pay by their proceeds the public debt contracted during the war, and to defray the expenses of Government, so that there might be no necessity for the taxation of the people to raise a sufficient revenue. The purposes and intention of this grant were observed, and fulfilled, first in paying off the public debt, and since then in defraying the necessary expenses of the Government up to the time when the term of Mr. Van Buren expired and the Federal party came into power.

The prohibition to touch the reserved treasure was at first observed by the Athenians, says the history, but "afterwards, Pericles, *in order to make his court to the people*, proposed to *distribute among them*, in times of peace, the 1,000 talents, and to apply it, giving to each citizen two oboli at the public shows, *upon condition* however, that they might *resume this fund in time of war.*"

After the Democratic party went out of power, Mr. Clay, "in order to make his court to the people, proposed to distribute among *the States*, in times of peace" this land revenue, "on condition that the Government might resume it in time of war." So far, the analogy is perfect, but here it stops at the present, and here we hope, it will altogether stop. The corrupt Athenian populace were caught by the "*birdlime*," as one of the orators called it, and approved the proposal, although their law had prohibited it on pain of death. So much were they pleased with the distribution, that they would by no means suffer it to be retrenched, and we are told, the abuse was carried to such a height, that a decree was passed prohibiting any person, upon pain of death, from even proposing to restore it for the service of war.

The insulting attempt made by Mr. Clay and his party to seduce the people of the States into the support of Federal measures by base bribes has not been as successful as the similar effort of Pericles before it. The American people are not an ignorant and degraded populace to be bribed with their own money:—if they were, the result would be as it was in Athens—no restoration would ever be made for the service of war.

The fate of Athens and the other Republics, which have flourished but to fall, in time past, stands as a warning to admonish us to beware of the first footsteps of corruption. None of them all were overthrown by force, but each one sunk under the debasing influence of designing demagogues who sought by specious arts, and plausible pretexts to attain their own selfish ends which always resulted in the eventual ruin of their country.

We have to guard our institutions, by eternal vigilance, from the like insidious attacks of ambitious, reckless, and designing men. This is the lesson taught by the records of the past, and the experience of our own age.—*Western Carolinian.*

The Distribution Bill—or, Legislative robbery of the public Treasury.—It is hard to say which of the acts passed by the Fedral Whigs at the Extra Session of Congress, is most objectionable, they are *all* so outrageously bad; but without by any means intending to substract one tittle from the odious character of the balance, we nevertheless consider that the distribution act, commonly called the "Bribery Bill," and which may with equal propriety be denominated the Robbery Bill, is entitled to take rank at the head of the list.

Without saying any thing at present about the unconstitutionality of this act, we would just direct the reader's notice to one feature—its glaring inequality.

We are indebted to Kendall's able review of the Extra Session for the facts.

Take the total receipts from public lands during the year 1840 as the basis of calculation, and we have the following results.

By the provisions of the act, North Carolina, with a Federal population of 665,092, would receive not quite one hundred and three thousand dollars, ($102,998 80) while Missouri, with a Federal population of 320,406, not equal to half that of North Carolina, would receive one hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and eighty seven dollars:—upwards of sixty-two thousand dollars more than North Carolina.

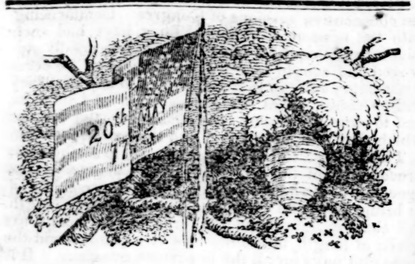
North Carolina gets for her share fifteen cents a head—while Missouri gets forty-five cents a head—just three times as much. Is there any equity or justice in this unequal division.

Again—when the public Treasury is emptied by this robbing process of unequal distribution, it must of necessity be filled again, to meet the expenses of Government—and how is this to be done? why, of course by a Tariff tax—and who pays the most of this tax—North Carolina, or Missouri? North Carolina unquestionably pays twice as much as Missouri. Now let any honest man look at the whole operation. Missouri gets three times as much of the money distributed as North Carolina, and when the taxes have to be paid to return it to the empty Treasury, North Carolina pays twice as much as Missouri. Is there any justice or equity in this?—Yet it is one of the wise whig measures of "reform" promised us in 1840.—*Ib.*

Some of the federal papers speak favorably of Captain Tyler's fiscality, which, they contend, is nothing more nor less than General Jackson's famous scheme of a government bank, recommended in his message of 1829, by and with the advice and consent of his leading friends in Congress. We know not whether there is much or little difference between the two plans in question; but we well recollect that the one proposed by President Jackson, did *not* meet with the approbation of his friends in Congress or elsewhere. It was strongly condemned by several of the staunchest democratic papers in the country, and the scheme was soon abandoned by its author. The national republicans, *alias* modern whigs, opposed it as one of the most mischievous measures ever recommended by any Chief Maistrate—and now they manifest a willingness to go for a plan which they insist is identical with that which they denounced as monstrous when proposed by General Jackson!—This is beautifully characteristic of the piebald whig party. They were scarcely ever known to declare any public measure corrupt, dishonest or dangerous without afterwards becoming its warm advocates!—*Lynch. Repub.*

A "Whig" Governor.—The whigs of Wisconsin have called meetings to petition for the removal of Gov. Doty, the "whig" Governor of that territory. Beelzebub is beginning to cast out devils, and, of course, his kingdom cannot stand. The "whigs" who called the meeting, term their brother "whig," a "dishonest judge, unprincipled lawyer, peculating public agent, selfish delegate, public defaulter, speculator with public money, and political traitor." The difficulty now consists in the inquiry, whether these charges be true, coming from such a quarter. The circumstance reminds us of a trial which once took place in England. The culprit confessed the crime, but the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. When questioned by the judge as to so singular a verdict under such circumstances, they replied that the accused "was such a liar there was no such thing as believing him." For all this, the charges against Judge Doty may be true, and if true, we may well ask in the language of the Boston Post: "What can the people of the whole Union think of the policy which removes the brave and upright

old Gen Dodge, and bestows his office on a man who gets such a character from the members of his own party?"—*Raleigh Standard.*



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1841

Democratic Meeting.

☞ *The Democratic Party of Mecklenburg County are requested to assemble at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of January next, to consult upon the propriety of appointing Delegates to the Raleigh Convention.—By order of MANY DEMOCRATS.*

December 14, 1841.

☞ By reference to our report of Congressional proceedings, it will be seen that a proposition is before each of the Houses of Congress to repeal the Bankrupt and Distribution Laws passed at the Extra Session. We imagine there will be but slight opposition to the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, as the current of public opinion, except probably in the large cities at the North, has been so deep and overwhelming in its condemnation, that it would be worse than madness in the Whigs, (its authors) to continue this unjust law upon the statute book of the nation.

In regard to the Distribution Law, wrong as it is in policy, and unjust and unequal as it is in its operations, strong efforts will be made by the Federalists, and successfully, we fear, to resist its repeal. They must have *some* excuse for their meditated PROTECTIVE TARIFF, or increased TAXES upon the people of the South for the benefit of the rich monopolies of the North, and this Law was designed especially for the purpose. But it will not answer them, and they may as well repeal it at once;—for it is estimated that the sales of public lands for this year will amount to only about *one million seven hundred thousand dollars*, and the People are not such fools as to think themselves benefitted by receiving this amount from the General Government, while they are compelled to pay back in *taxes* about TEN TIMES THE AMOUNT. And it would cost almost the whole of the sum arising as above stated from the proceeds of the sales of the lands to distribute it among the twenty-six States and collect other revenue in its stead.

A vast deal of expensive and useless legislation might be avoided, and the peace, harmony, and prosperity of the country promoted, if Congress would repeal the Loan Law and borrow no more money, and repeal the Distribution Law, and leave the revenue from the lands to supply the deficiency in the current revenue, said by the President to amount to upwards of *six hundred thousand dollars.* Then there would be no need of disturbing the country, by increasing the burdens on labor and enterprize—by taxing the mass of laborers and producers to benefit a few lordly capitalists.

Tennessee.—The State of Tennessee is in a very singular condition at this time. In consequence of the death of Senator GRUNDY, she had but one Senator in the last Session of Congress, and he was the appointee of the Governor, and the term of his appointment has expired. And the Legislature now in Session seems in a fair way to leave the State unrepresented in the Senate of the Union. In the Senate, the Democrats have a majority of *one*, and the House is composed of a Federal majority of *three*—giving the Federalists *two* majority on joint ballot. The Democratic majority in the Senate refuse to meet the House in Convention to go into an election, on two grounds—*first*, they deny that a joint vote of the two Houses in Convention is the Constitutional mode of electing Senators, but that each House is bound to act in its separate capacity, and if they cannot agree upon the same individual for Senator, there can be no election. *Secondly*, a Committee of the Democratic members having addressed to the candidates of both parties certain inquiries soliciting their views on the leading political topics of the day, which inquiries were promptly answered by the Democratic candidates, and answers refused in a very insulting manner by the candidates of the Federalists, they are unwilling to trust the sovereign rights of their State in the hands of men who thus seek to hide their principles "from the public eye," and refuse to say that they will obey the future instructions of their constituents. And thus the matter stood at our latest dates from Nashville.

We are inclined to think our party in that body are taking wrong measures to accomplish a good end. We have no doubt that the election of Federal Senators would outrage the popular voice of the State; but if that party, who happen to have a majority in the Legislature representing a *minority* of the people, will venture upon such an experiment, let them "go ahead,"—we would throw no violent obstacles in their way, but give them "rope enough" and let them "hang themselves." This, Federalism has invariably done when left to its own wicked devices.

☞ *The Tariff.*—Our Congressional Analysis exhibits the discussion on the TARIFF under full blast in the House of Representatives. We hope our readers will observe attentively the course of the two parties on this vital question. In all the discussion yet had on it, Mr. *Rayner* of this State, and Messrs. *Foster* and *Habersham* of Georgia, are the only Whigs who have resisted the protective doctrines advanced by the northern Tariffites.

Mutiny and Murder.—Another British Outrage upon the rights of American citizens.—The following particulars of a horrid mutiny on board the brig *Creole*, and the liberation of a large number of slaves by the authorities of New Providence, one of the British West India Islands, has created great excitement throughout the Southern country. The *Creole* was owned in Richmond, Va., and sailed from Hampton Roads on the 27th ultimo, with a cargo of tobacco, and 135 slaves and 15 passengers. Of the mutiny, the New Orleans *Picayune* says:

"At 8 o'clock on the evening of Sunday the 8th ultimo, the Captain supposed himself to be in the vicinity of Abaco, and hove the brig to. At nine o'clock the slaves commenced the attack by shooting Mr. Goddard, the mate, in charge of the deck, with a pistol. The ball slightly wounded him in the back of the head. He made for the cabin, and gave the alarm to the captain and passengers, who had 'turned in.' The negroes came forward, obstructed the passage from the cabin, exclaiming, 'we've got'em, kill'em as they come out.' Mr. Goddard first rushed out, and, although bruised with clubs and stabbed in one or two places, reached the main rigging, and took refuge in the maintop.—Capt. Ensor followed, and said he was badly stabbed, and thought he was dying. Soon after he fainted, and the mate made him fast to the rigging. A desperate affray took place on deck. Mr. Hewell, a passenger, killed one negro with a musket, and fought afterwards like a tiger until he was killed. Several of the sailors fought bravely until they were completely overpowered. The captain and mate remained in the maintop until about five o'clock in the morning, when they were discovered. The ringleaders then ordered them to come down or they would shoot them. Mr. Goddard descended and told them he was at their disposal. One of them presented a musket to his breast, and he was informed that he must take them to an English Island, or they would shoot him. He finally assented, and shaped the course of the vessel towards New Providence. Two of the sailors were able to assist him, the others had all been badly wounded in the conflict. In the morning, the captain was taken down, and, with the second mate, Mr. Stevens, the captain's wife, his daughter, four years old, niece, 15 years old, and one of the passengers, confined in the forehold. In the course of the night, the slaves had rifled the vessel, broken open all the trunks, and decked themselves out in such clothing as they could find."

On landing at Nassau, the American Consul had the captain and two of the men immediately taken on shore and their wounds dressed, while every attention was paid to the wounded on board. The Consul likewise requested the Governor of New Providence to place a guard on board to prevent the slaves from going ashore, as he well knew that if this were not done, it would be impossible to secure the guilty perpetrators of the murder. The request of the Consul was granted, and an investigation of the affair was conducted by two magistrates of Nassau, and nineteen slaves were indentified as having taken an active part in the mutiny and murder, and confined until further orders, the Governor refusing to send them to America for the present; and the remainder of the slaves, with the exception of five, were liberated.

After the arrival of the slaves at Nassau, it is said that they acknowleged that a Baptist preacher named Bourne, of Norfolk, (one paper says Richmond; but there is no such man here, says the Richmond Compiler) had advised them with regard to their course and given directions how to proceed. The mate, Mr. Goddard, learned at Nassau that Bourne had formerly resided there and had absconded, leaving his family. He is an Englishman and about forty years of age.

The slaves were the joint property of Messrs. Thos. McCargo, Johnson & Eperson and Dumpkin of Richmond. Mr. Hewell was the agent of Mr. McCargo, and is said to have been much esteemed and respected. Three of the slaves were killed in the affray, and another died of his wounds after his arrival at Nassau.—Five more, four females and a boy, came to New Orleans, having refused to accept their freedom. It is said that a youth, a nephew of Mr. McCargo, was on board and that his life was barely saved by the interposition of two of Mr. Mc.'s slaves, whose attachment to the youth prompted them to save his life. A touching incident worthy of remark is, that a faithful and valuable dog belonging to the Captain fought furiously against the negroes and bit several of them seriously. He was finally killed.

The Picayune says: "That the entire scheme was resolved upon before the brig left Richmond is evident from the fact, that the negroes boasted at Nassau that they expected to encounter the brigs Long Island and Orleans, which sailed from Richmond in company with the Creole, with cargoes of slaves. Both of those vessels, however, are safe in port. A full investigation of this case, we doubt not, will present some very strange developments."

We have always regarded this matter of the liberation of slaves of our citizen by the British authorities of the West Indies as involving the most delicate question between this country and Great Britain. They are questions that must be settled one way or another.

On this head the New Orleans Bulletin says: "The circumstances of the mutiny and massacre are of themselves sufficient to harrow up the feelings to the highest pitch. But when in addition to the causes of excitement, the inhuman proceedings of the British authorities are brought into view, there is no telling where will be the limit of the public exasperation. It cannot be that our government will longer submit with tame acquiescence to such gross and oft repeated invasions of our national rights. Remonstrance and expostulation have been tried long enough. If Great Britain will not listen to the voice of reason, resort must be had to some other mode of bringing her to her senses, and a just perception of the law of nations.

It is high time the question was settled definitely, whether British authorities can strip American citizens of their property without their consent—and it is, perhaps, fortunate that recent events have transpired on the eve of the meeting of Congress, when the subject may be urged upon the representatives of the nation. We shall await with deep interest the movements at Washington. The Administration has now an opportunity to evince its ability and energy upon a question that deeply concerns the honor and welfare of the nation. But to Cougress especially, will the country look for demontrations of a decisive and effective character. The views of the Executive on this matter may be expected in the forthcoming message, and no doubt will be such as become a President born and raised under southern institutions, and thoroughly imbued with southern principles. It is to be hoped the difficulty may be amicably adjusted, but the present controversy wears an aspect more menacing than any dispute that for years past has threatened a rupture of our peaceful relations with Great Britain."

The tone of the New Orleans Bee is equally decided. It says:—"The refusal of the British authorities to deliver the wretches implicated in this atrocious transaction to the jurisdiction of the country in which they are held as slaves, adds another item to the dark catalogue of outrages upon American rights committed by the English Government. It will, we trust, form an important feature in the deliberations of Congress on the subject of the grievances which Americam property and American citizens have suffered through the arrogance and despotism of the minions of the British crown. The trite adage that there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to become a virture, was never more applicable than to the tame and spiritless manner in which our diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain in regard to her haughty assumptions of power over the flag and property of this confederacy, has been conducted. Better a dozen wars with all their attendant horrors, than the evelasting reproach of pusillanimously submitting to encroachment and tyranny which become more odius and exacting in proportion to the humility with which they are endured."

A letter from the American Consul at Nassau, states that immediately upon the liberation of the slaves by the British authorities, a vessel was chartered for Jamaica, (one of the black Provinces of Britain,) and a free passage tendered to the slaves, which was accepted by most of them. Here is a question demanding the prompt and vigorous action of our Minister at London. But what can the South expect from one so strongly tinctured with Abolition as Mr. EVERETT? And the Southern Whig Senators in Congress who voted to ratify his nomination, can now feel the awful weight of responsibility resting upon them in consequence of that vote. We feel well satisfied, that if redress is to be obtained at all for this renewed outrage upon American rights by minions of the British crown, it must be through the action of Congress, and upon that body the South calls to redress the outrage and protect her rights.

Another distressing case of Drowning.—Our County has been the scene of several distressing occurrences within the past two weeks. We last week recorded the death by Drowning of two interesting sons of Mr. JONATHAN REID; and in another paragraph in to-days paper will be found the particulars of a death by freezing. In addition to these painful dispensations of Providence, we are called upon to announce the death by Drowning of Dr. WILLIAM WHITE, of the vicinity of Davidson College in this County. Dr. W. had been with his wagons to Charleston, and returning home, on the evening of the 23d instant, was drowned in Richardson's Creek, about 27 miles below Charlotte. As the wagons had forded the creek a short distance in advance of him, it is supposed his horse stumbled and threw him off in the water. The body was found on Sunday, the 26th, about 10 o'clock, A. M., and conveyed to his bereaved family. Thus, to many families in our midst, has a season of joy and festivity been turned into one of mourning and lamentation.

Death by Freezing.—We understand the dead body of Mr. JAMES RAY, of Providence Settlement in this County, (a man aged about 50 years) was found near his residence on Wednesday last, the 22d instant. The circumstances of the affair, if we have been correctly informed, are these: A son of the deceased started to market with his wagon on the 14th instant, and was accompanied by his father to the house of a neighbor about half a mile distant;—from this neighbor's, the deceased started on his return home after night a while, and was never more seen till found as above stated.—The night, as our readers will recollect, was very stormy and cold, and the deceased being addicted to intemperate habits, and travelling a good deal through the neighborhood, going and coming at his pleasure, no uneasiness was felt for his safety by his family till a day or two before his body was found. The verdict of the Jury of Inquest—that he was frozen to death in a state of intoxication.

"Paper money has robbed more men, and prostrated the hopes of more politicians, than all the other inventions of man." So says an exchange paper, and so say we.

In the annual message of Gov. RICHARDSON, of S. Carolina, he terms a United States Bank "an irresponsible, soulless, cent per cent. calculating corporation." Could an expression be coined more descriptive of the thing!

Terrible Catastrophe.—The New-York Sun says, a letter from Central America states that the whole town of Cartago, C. A., of about 30,000 inhabitants, was, with the exception of two houses, destroyed by an earthquake, about the middle of September.

FROM FLORIDA.

Extract from Despatches received at Pilatka.

"Wacahoosy has come in with 37 Indians, and the Creeks have had a talk with Col. Garland; they have all promised to come in under their Chief Octaoocee. Eighteen Mickasukies have remained, and say they will not come in at all, but will fight it out.

Our University.—The annual meeting of the Trustees of this Institution was held at the Executive Office, in this City, on Monday last. The following Members of the Board were present, viz: His Excellency Gov. Morehead, Hon. George E. Badger, Hon. John H. Bryan, Charles Hinton, Esq., Hon. James Iredell, Charles Manly, Esq., Rev. William McPheeters, D. D., Gen. S. F. Patterson, Hon. D. L. Swaim, L L D., and Weston R. Gales.

The report of the Faculty, with respect to the scholarship, punctuality in the performance of Collegiate duties, and general deportment of the young gentlemen connected with the Institution, gives evidence of decided improvement; and especially, we are gratified to state, with regard to morals. We hope that the Report, to be presented at the annual Commencement in June next, will fulfil the just expectations which the present condition of things has inspired.

A very interesting Correspondence was read to the Board, which has taken place between Professor *Mitchell* and *J. Randolph Clay*, Esq., Secretary of Legation to the Austrian Mission, in relation to a Mineralogical collection purchased for the University at Vienna. The Cabinet of Minerals, which are daily expected, is spoken of in terms of high commendation.—*Raleigh Register.*

Indiana.—The Legislature of this State convened at Indianapolis on the 6th inst. In the Senate, the whigs elected all their officers. In the House, John W. Davis, late member of Congress, was elected speaker by a small majority. It is said that the Democrats have a majority of *four on joint ballot.—Lynchburg Republican.*

John Quincy Adams.—Considering the just sensitiveness of the South, at the late appointment of Mr. *Everett*, as Minister to Great Britain, in the present state of our relations with that country, and the violent Abolition feelings and principles of Mr. *Adams*, is not the appointment of this man as *chairman* of the *Committee on Foreign Relations*, by the Whig majority in Congress, at the present time, a gross outrage on the feelings and principles of the Southern people, and a shameless disregard for their interests and safety?—*South Carolinian.*

It takes a Yankee to do a cute thing, says the Boston Transcript. The duties on coffee, by the new British tariff, for the provinces, are on green coffee 2d per pound, ground coffee 4d.—the Yankees take it over *roasted*, and so, duty free—it being neither geen nor ground.

The sugar crop of Louisiana is expected to fall short one third of the ordinary yield. The cane was injured by the frost in October.

Who deserves most to be burnt in effigy—John Tyler, who obeyed the dictates of conscience, and acted out the professions he had all his life made—or "whig" members of Congress, who obtained their seats by deception and fraud, and advocate measures decidedly opposed to the will of the people they have cheated and betrayed? We do not wish to see any burning or hanging in effigy or otherwise—but the people will jibbet them at the polls.—*Standard.*

Queer Marriage.—There was an odd matrimonial bargain consummated at Goshen, Orange co., on the 18th ult., somewhat as boys frequently swap knives, "unsight unseen." Mr. Andrew Hulse, sexton of the Presbyterian church in Coshen, was wedded to Miss Esther Smith, the parties having, it is said, not seen each other previous to the marriage, and what is more remarkable, the bride did not know her husband when he came to take her to her new home.—*Buffalo Adv.*

Mrs. REBECCA MCLEAN, wife of Judge McLean of the U. S. Supreme Court, died at Louisville, Ky., on the 9th instant. She had been an exemplary member of the Methodist Church for thirty years.

Obituary.

A MOST DISTRESSING CALAMITY.

Died, in this county, by drowning, on Friday, the 17th instant, *John McD. Reid*, in the 18th year of his age; and his youngest brother, *Wm. W. Reid*, in the 16th year of his age, sons of Mr. Jonathan Reid of Steel Creek.

This very afflictive calamity took place under the following circumstances. John has been pursuing a course of classical education at New Providence Academy under the direction of the Rev. Cyrus Johnston for the last two years. His brother William came down to Providence on Thursday the 16th instant, with a horse for John to return home during the recess at Christmas. But the incessant rains on that evening, and other circumstances, prevented their return on that day. On the morning of the 17th, they set out from Providence for home, "their sweet home," and contrary to their uniform practice of going by the bridges when the creeks were flush, and contrary to express determination made that morning, of going by the way of the bridges, they attempted crossing M'Alpin's creek at Mrs. Boyce's ford. But the attempt proved fatal to both. The particulars connected with their distressing and untimely end, cannot be stated; as no human being was then in view. The presumption is, that John had crossed in safety, but seeing his younger brother, in the attempt to cross, becoming endangered, John, who could swim well, rushed in again to his assistance; and thus both were lost. Some hours had passed away, when an alarm was excited in the neighborhood by a discovery of the horses on which they rode. Diligent search was made for their bodies—and on the 18th, about 24 hours after the fatal catastrophe, that of John was raised from the channel of the creek, some 300 or 400 yards below the ford. Most diligent search was kept up, but the body of William was not found until the 20th.

Thus, by a mysterious providence, the hearts of parents are made to bleed at every pore; and society at one dash becomes deprived of two most interesting youths.

John was prepared for College, which he was expected by his fond parents to enter next Spring.—During his stay at Providence Academy of two years, his teacher found him uniformly respectful, studious and attentive—and in point of morals he stood so high that he was above suspicion.

His brother, equally upright in his deportment, and thought to be even more talented, expected to become a Member of the Academy on the 1st of January next.

But they are both gone. How the hearts of their parents would wring with anguish and grief on hearing the sad tidings! How solemn the warning given by their departure! Through this providence as well as by his word, God is saying to all the youths of the land, "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh."

"The voice of this alarming scene,
Let every heart obey;
Nor be the heavenly warning vain,
Which calls to watch and pray."

Communicated.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, DECEMBER 22.

Brandy, peach,	35 *a* 40	*Lime,*	$2¼ a 2½
Do. apple,	33 *a* 36	*Lead, bar,*	7 a 8
Bacon,	7 *a* 8	*Mackerel, none*	a
Beeswax,	27 a 28	*Molasses,*	25 a 32½
Butter,	12½ *a* 15	*Oats,*	35 *a*
Bale Rope,	8 *a* 10	*Oil, linseed,*	*a* 85
Coffee,	12 *a* 13	*Nails, cut,*	6½ *a* 6¾
Cotton,	7 *a* 8	*Powder, keg,*	$6¼ *a*
Cotton Yarn,	16 *a* 20	*Rags,*	2½ *a*
Cotton Bagging,	20 *a* 25	*Sugar, brown,*	8 *a* 11
Corn,	45 *a* 50	*Do. lump,*	16 *a*
Copperas,	3½ *a* 4	*Do. loaf,*	18 *a* 20
Candles, (F.F.)	*a* 17	*Salt, bushel,*	60 *a* 75
Flour,	$5½ a 6½	*Do. sack,*	$2½ *a*
Feathers,	35 *a* 40	*Tallow,*	10 *a* 11
Flaxseed,	$1¼ *a* $1 40	*Tin, box,*	*a* 12½
Hides, green,	4 *a* 5	*Tobacco, leaf,*	2 *a* 3½
Do. dry,	12½ *a* 14	*Wheat,*	*a* $1 12½
Iron,	5 *a* 5½	*Whiskey,*	30 *a* 35
Lard,	7 *a* 8	*Wool,*	15 *a* 20

4-4 *Sheeting, Fayetteville Manufacture,* 8 *cts. pr. yd.*
3-4 *do do do* 6 *do*
30 *inch do. (heavy,)* *do* 8 *do*

CHERAW, DECEMBER 22.

Beef	3 a 6	*Cotton,*	7 a 8½
Bacon,	8 a 10	*Feathers,*	40 a 48
Butter,	a 12½	*Flour,*	$5½ a 6
Beeswax,	22 a 25	*Molasses,*	40 a 50
Bagging,	25 a 28	*Sugar,*	9 a 14
Coffee,	12½ a 15	*Salt, sack,*	$2 a 2¼
Corn,	a 50	*Wheat,*	$1 a

CAMDEN, DEEEMBER 22.

Beef, in market,	4 a 5	*Flour, country,*	$6½ a 7
Bacon, sm. wag.	8½ a 10	*Feathers,*	27½ a 40
Do retail,	10 a 11½	*Hides, green,*	5 a
Butter,	12½ a 20	*Do dry,*	10 a
Beeswax,	18¾ a 25	*Iron,*	5½ a 6½
Bagging,	24 a 26	*Lard, (scarce),*	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	*Lead, bar,*	10 a
Coffee,	15 a 16	*Molasses,*	33½ a 50
Cotton,	7 a 8	*Oats,*	30 a 37
Corn, (scarce),	45 a 50	*Oil, currier's,*	75 a$1

COLUMBIA, DECEMBER 9.

Bagging,	22 *a* 25	*Molasses,*	36 a 40
Bale Rope,	12½ *a* 14	*Oats,*	40 a 45
Bacon,	7 *a* 16	*Peas,*	55 a 62
Coffee,	12½ *a* 15	*Salt, sack,*	$2¼ a 2½
Cotton,	5½ *a* 8½	*Sugar, brown,*	11 a 13
Corn,	60 *a* 62½	*do loaf & lp.*	15 a 20
Flour, new,	$7½ a 8	*do Louisiana,*	8 a 10
Lard,	10 a 12	*Tallow,*	12 a 14

CHARLOTTE
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE SECOND QUARTER of this institution will open *on the 15th instant.* Parents and Guardians who propose patronising it are respectfully requested to enter their pupils as early (after the above date) as may suit their convenience.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON, Pricipal.

N. B. Tuition will be charged only from the date of the scholar's entrance; but no deduction will be made for absence, (after entrance,) except in cases of protracted indisposition.

Charlotte, December 13, 1841. 41...3t

☞ Charlotte Journal, insert *three* weeks.

☞ Notice. ☜

ALL persons indebted to me by Book Account the past years, are requested to close them immediately by cash or note; as all not settled one way or the other by the 1st of March next, will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

LEROY SPRINGS.

December 28, 1841. 42...r

SWAIM'S

NORTH-CAROLINA EXECUTOR;

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms and precedents.

Intended as a convenient Manual, and a safe guide to Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Juries and Commissioners of various kinds appointed by the Courts, Clerks, Sheriffs, and other public officers. In short, it is intended for the benefit of all persons public or private, who are, or possibly may be interested in the management of the estates of deceased persons with the least trouble and expense possible, according to the laws now in force. For, besides the legal matter above mentioned generally, it embraces the kindred subjects of Wills of land and personal property, Legacies, Distributive shares of estates, Rules of Descent, Partitions of estates real and personal among those entitled, Dower and other provision for Widows, &c., &c.

Among the Forms it contains, are—all the necessary Legal process, Wills, Bonds, Oaths, Deeds, Bills of Sale, Leases, Forms of Account, Petitions, Affidavits, Advertisements, Commissions, Notices, Writs, Returns, Reports, &c., &c.—in all, near a hundred in number. And is believed, by good judges, to be the largest, as well as the most practical and approved collection of Forms now extant.

This Book has just been published. It contains 248 *octavo* pages, (same size as those of the "North Carolina Justice";) well bound in *law binding;* and, in consequence of the scarcity of money, as well as to place it within the reach of every person, it is now offered for sale at the low price of $1 50 by retail. Merchants and others who buy a quantity to sell again, can have a reasonable reduction in the price.

☞ Apply at the Printing Office in Ashborough, Randolph County, N. C., or at the North Carolina Book Store in Raleigh.

BENJAMIN SWAIM,
Author and Proprietor.

December 8, 1841. 42...3t

Fine Mare and Buggy
FOR SALE.

ENQUIRE of Henry B. Williams, or of the Subscriber, for the terms.

B. P. BOYD.

December 23, 1841. 42...3t

Negroes
FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, in front of the Courthouse in the Town of Salisbury, *on Monday the 9th of February next,* it being Monday of Rowan County Court, about

Thirty Negroes,

Conveyed by Burton Craige to Samuel Lemly in Trust for the purposes mentioned in the Deed of Conveyance. Among them are good House Servants, Field Hands, and a good BLACKSMITH.

TERMS:—One-fourth of the Negroes will be sold for negociable paper in Bank with not more than ninety days to run. The balance upon a credit of six months.

ALEXANDER W. BRANDON,
Atto. in fact for S. Lemly.

December 24, 1841. 42...3t

A few Good Things Yet,
AND
More Expected.

THE Proprietor of the "CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE" would inform his customers and the public generally, that his Stock of GROCERIES, and fancy articles to tickle the palate, is yet quite full, and he respectfully invites all to give him a call and be their own judge.

He would also state, that he expects in a short time to receive the most splendid and choice Stock of articles in his line ever brought to this region of country, when he will be fully prepared to please the taste of the most fastidious.

F. R. ROUECHE.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1841. 12...y

$50 Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, at his residence on Rocky Bluff Swamp, Sumter District, S. Carolina, on Saturday the 19th instant, a dark sorrel HORSE, with three white feet, white spots on his back occasioned by the saddle, and a blaze face. Also, a light bay HORSE, with white saddle marks on his back. Both horses ride well.

A Reward of FIFTY DOLLARS will be given for the apprehension of the thief, and any person delivering the horses to the subscriber will be suitably rewarded. JAS. R. CHANDLER.

December 22, 1841. 42...3t*

Administrators' Notice.

THE Subscribers, having qualified at October Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court as Administrators on the estate of *William Alexander*, deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. And all those indebted to the same must make early settlements, as long indulgence will not be given.

ADAM ALEXANDER, } Admrs.
CHAS. T. ALEXANDER, }

November 2, 1841. 31...r

Notice.

A SITUATION WANTED—as an English and Classical Teacher, in any good neighborhood in the upper country, by a graduate of the South Carolina College. Applications to be addressed to M., Ebenezerville, York District, S. C.

December 15, 1841. 41...3t

POETRY.

STANZAS.—By Amelia

Pale star, that with thy soft, sad light,
Came out upon my bridal eve,
I have a song to sing to-night,
Before thou tak'st thy mournful leave.
Since then so softly time hath stir'd,
That months have almost seemed like hours,
And I am like a little bird
That's slept too long among the flowers,
And waking, sits with waveless wing,
Soft-singing 'mid the shades of even;
But oh! with sadder heart I sing—
I sing of one who dwells in heaven.

The winds are soft, the clouds are few,
And tenderest thought my heart beguiles,
As, floating up through mist and dew,
The pale young moon comes out and smiles,
And to the green resounding shore
In silvery troops the ripples crowd,
'Till all the ocean, dimpled o'er,
Lifts up its voice, and laughs aloud;
And star on star, all soft and calm,
Floats up yon arch serenely blue;
And lost to earth, and steeped in balm,
My spirit floats in ether too.

Loved one! though lost to human sight,
I feel thy spirit lingering near,
As softly as I feel the light
That trembles through the atmosphere.
As in some temple's holy shades,
Tho' mute the hymn, and hush'd the prayer,
A solemn awe the soul pervades.
Which tells that worship has been there;
A breath of incense left alone,
Where many a censer, swung around,
Will thrill the wanderer, like a tone,
Who treads on consecrated ground.

I know thy soul, from worlds of bliss
That stoops awhile to dwell with me,
Hath caught the prayer I breathed in this,
That I at last might dwell with thee.
I hear a murmur from the seas,
That thrills me like thy spirit's sighs—
I hear a voice on every breeze,
That makes to mine its low replies—
A voice all low and sweet, like thine:
It gives an answer to my prayer,
And brings my soul from heav'n a sign,
That it shall know and meet thee there.

I'll know thee there by that sweet face,
Round which a tender halo plays,
Still touched with that expressive grace,
That made thee lovely all thy days;
But that sweet smile that o'er it shed
A beauty like the light of even,
Whose soft expression never fled,
Even when its soul had flown to heaven;
I'll know the by the starry crown
That glitters in thy golden hair;
Oh! by these blessed signs alone,
I'll know thee there—I'll know thee there.

For ah! thine eye, within whose sphere
The sweets of youth and beauty meet,
That swam in love and softness here,
Must swim in love and softness yet.
For ah! its dark and liquid beams,
Tho' sadden'd by a thousand sighs,
Were holier than the light that streams
Down from the gates of Paradise—
Were bright and radiant like the morn,
Yet soft and dewey as the eve—
Too sad for eyes where smiles are born—
Too young for eyes that learn to grieve.

I wonder if this cool, sweet breeze,
Hath touched thy lips and fann'd thy brow;
For all my spirit hears and sees,
Recalls thee to my memory now;
For every hour we breathe apart
Will but increase—if that can be—
The love that fills this little heart,
Already filled so full of thee.
Yet many a tear these eyes must weep,
And many a sin must be forgiven,
Ere these pale lids shall sink to sleep—
Ere thou and I shall meet in heaven.

Louisville, Ky.

E. H. ANDREWS,

DENTIST.

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he has again returned to Charlotte, where he may be found at all times, unless called away professionally. Should any be disappointed in calling, by his being absent from town, such can make their own appointment, by leaving a note in the Post-Office, which appointment shall be attended to punctually on his part. He deems all references as unnecessary, having practiced in this community about four years. ☞ *Charges moderate.* Office No. 6, at the Mansion House.

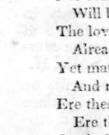
Charlotte, Nov. 23, 1841. 37...f

Notice.

I WILL Hire publicly, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the first day of January next, for the term of twelve months, (if not hired privately before,) the following Negroes, viz: BONAPARTE, HENRY, RACHAEL, and DOVEY. Also, will be Rented at the same time and place, for one year, the Houses formerly owned by the late James M. Hutchison, on main street, adjoining Col. Alexander's Hotel.

T. L. HUTCHISON,
For his Son.

Dec. 14, 1841. 40...ts



Negro Hiring.

WILL BE HIRED, to the highest bidder, for the term of twelve months, at the Courthouse door in Charlotte, *on Friday, the 31st instant*, TEN OR FIFTEEN VERY VALUABLE NEGROES, belonging to Mrs. Graham, (insane.)

BENJ. MORROW, Guardian.

December 14, 1841. 40...th

Last Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the late firm of *Alexander & Brothers*, that the business of that concern must be closed forthwith. All who do not comply with this notice between this time and the 1st of January next, by a settlement of their notes or accounts, may rest assured of having to settle them with an officer. This *is positively the last notice* we shall give on this subject.

ADAM ALEXANDER.
One of the Surviving Partners of the firm of Alexander & Brothers.

November 2, 1841. 34...f

Charlotte Journal insert until the 1st of January

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds, also Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks,

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS
FOR 1841—2:

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

New Cash Store.

CHARLES E. MOSS & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING A

Splendid Assortment of

New Goods,

In the Brick Store formerly occupied by Samuel A. Harris. Their Goods were purchased in New-York and Philadelphia for CASH ENTIRELY, by one of the firm. They flatter themselves that their Stock will be found cheaper than any ever offered for sale in this place. As they intend to do an exclusive CASH BUSINESS, they hope that none will expect to purchase on *tic.*

Charlotte, November 2, 1841. 33...f

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash.*

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. S....f

COTTON,

AND

Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N. B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF

COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 39...f

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1841.

MARTHA FLENNIKEN *vs.* SAMUEL FLENNIKEN. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, SAMUEL FLENNIKEN, is not an inhabitant of this State:—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or judgement pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, Jennings B. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Fourth Monday in August, A. D., 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Price adv. $10. 37...3m

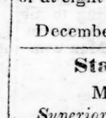
Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...f

COACH MAKING.



THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, will receive immediate

ENGLISH And Classical School.

P. S. NEY

WILL open a School in the immediate vicinity of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

TERMS OF TUITION:

English Elements and Arithmetic for ten mos.	$10
Entire English Department,	15
Classical and Mathematical do.,	22

Stenography, to any Student dsiring it, gratis. But no admission for less than half a Session (two and a half months) except on special agreement.

The reputation of Mr. Ney as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

NEGROES,

REAL ESTATE, GOLD-MINES, &C.

IN obedience to a Decree made by the Court of Equity for the County of Mecklenburg, in the case of *James H. Orr, Administrator of William E. McRee, and John R. Williams, vs. William Davidson and others*, we shall expose to Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, *on the 4th Monday in January next*, the following property, viz: between

Eighty and One Hundred

NEGROES,

Amongst which are several excellent Mechanics, Miners, House Servants, &c.

One Corner Lot and Improvements

Near the Courthouse, and several unimproved Lots, in the Town of Charlotte

One Tract of Land

In the vicinity of Town; an interest in the Lemons Mine; an interest in a Saw Mill on Sugar Creek; an interest in the Clark Gold Mine Tract; an interest in the Sample, Alexander, and Blair Dunn Gold Mine Tracts; an interest in the Williams Gold Mine Tract; an interest in the Elms Mine; an interest in the Jamison Mine; An interest in the Blake Mine Tract; an interest in the Zenas Alexander Gold Mine Tract; also, the Frew Tract—together with

Wagons, Carriages, Stock of various kinds,

Embracing all the property conveyed in the several Deeds of Trust made by the said William Davidson to W. Morrison, decd, J. J. Blackwood, and J. W. Osborne, and by James H. Blake to said Morrison and G. W. Caldwell.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOS. H. WILSON,
Adm. of W. Morrison, decd., } Trustees of
J. J. BLACKWOOD, } W. Davidson.
JAMES W. OSBORNE, }
G. W. CALDWELL, Trustee of James H. Blake.

December 14, 1841. 40...ts

N. B. The sale will be continued from day to day, until all shall have been sold.

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

James Conner,

TYPE FOUNDER,

Corner of Ann and Nassau Sts., New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old patrons, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture and supply every article used in the printing business, as well as to stereotype all jobs that may offer. He embraces this opportunity to return thanks to those whose patronage he has extensively enjoyed for so many years, and to say that he is to be found at the old established stand, corner of Ann and Nassau streets, fully prepared to execute any order that he may be honoured with; and that the Type manufactured by him, *is from a selection of faces taken from his old specimens*, together with a number of additions of a *superior cut*; that he is enabled to supply SORTS as well as FOUNTS, of the most beautiful of his old faces, and of a greatly improved quality of metal. He is also engaged in getting up, by a newly discovered process, an extensive series of new and highly ornamental articles. Arrangements are made with the manufacturers of Presses and other Printing materials, that will enable him to execute orders as expeditiously as any other Founder in the Union, and on as favorable terms.

A new specimen is now in the course of printing.

"With Scissors sharp and Razor keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to affordre enti satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Almanacks!

A SUPPLY of Blum's FARMERS' & PLANTERS' ALMANACK for 1842, just received and for sale at this Office. This Almanack is calculated for the meridian of Salem, N. C., and contains a large fund of valuable information

PROSPECTUS OF THE

North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of North Carolina, at its late meeting, directed the Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress in the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be diversified by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tellupon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly*. As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual, then, who feels an interest in our success and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once*, for the number of copies which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: *Whereas*, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week in January next, provided One Thousand Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the State Covention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution; to become responsible for from ten to fifty Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents. per annum, payable in *advance*. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, post paid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, Jesse Brown, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, November 28, 1841.

CONDITIONS OF THE

Farmers' Register,

FOR THE TENTH VOLUME:—1842.

Article I. The Farmers' Register is puplished in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year *payable in advance*. [See also "Premiums," below.]

II.—All *mail* payments must be made in bank notes, or checks of par value in Virginia—or otherwise of a city bank of the state in which the subscriber resides; and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication) must be post-paid; and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been *properly commited* to the mail, or to the hands of a post master.†

III.—If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be understood as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV.—The mutual obligatons of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the editor.

Premiums *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or earlier payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 10, *strictly* according to the above conditions (in Articles I. and II.) before January 31st, (when No. I. will be issued,) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9. In like manner, and at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9, shall be sent, and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered.

Remarks.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any post-office that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscribers hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

☞ No agents, or general collectors, are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, post-master, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address—

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 20, 1841.

*It will be *again* required (as formerly) that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the states in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fixed prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

† "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself. (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster General."

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice Orders

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congres. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months; if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Goverament that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congrssional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the extra session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cents each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting puplic opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor.—They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $2 per annum, *in advance*. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and has complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS:

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841.

Journal of Banking:

BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—

1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unuseful to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year.

For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each.

For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each